THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 29TH OCTOBER.

MAJOR MELLISS has started from Simla on his visit to the various Punjab Chiefs, to arrange the preliminary steps regarding the reorganization of portions of their Armies for frontier defence. Later on, it is intended that Major Melliss shall proceed to Rajputana, Central India and Hyderabad, to ascertain particulars regarding the military value of the forces of the Native States in those Provinces.

THE *Madras Times* hears that there is a partial famine on the West Coast of Madras. Large quantities of grain are being forwarded by rail to Calicut, and the Madras Railway Company find it difficult to meet the great demand for trucks. It is understood that the Nizam has strictly prohibited the export of food-grains from his dominions. Probably the route hence, *via* Calicut and Bombay, is found cheaper as well as quicker than direct shipments to Bombay, now that the Madras Railway Company's tariff is so low.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja Bahadur of Hutwa has made a donation of one thousand rupees to the Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium Fund at Darjiling.

LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN will make a short stay at Agra on their way down country to enable Her Excellency to lay the foundation-stone of a Lying-in Hospital there.

THE Madras Government is sending Mr. Garstin, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, to Orissa, to inquire personally into the distress on the Ganjam coast, with powers, it is stated, to start relief works, if considered necessary.

WE regret to hear that the Gwalior State has lost another of the most prominent of its notables in General Sir Bapu Sahib Avar, K. C. I. E., who died on the 27th instant after a brief illness. The General, who first came to the front during Mutiny was an old favorite of the late Maharaja Scindia, as was shown by his being entrusted with what his master considered as the most important charge on earth, the command of the Gwalior Army. And when Scindia died, the Sirdar naturally came into the Council as the representative of this large branch of the State's affairs.

A RESOLUTION of the Government of India in the Finance Department reviews the working of the Joint Stock Companies in 1887-88. The number of Companies, registered during the year, was 125, making a total of 910 with an actual capital of 2,223 lacs. Of this 966 lacs is invested in mill and presses.

RUMOURS of various kinds are afloat as to the Amir's intended visit to Kollah. In Eastern Afghanistan the Amir is popularly credited with the intention of inspecting Herat, as well as of puting his North-Western frontier into a thorough state of defence.

AT an estimated cost of Rs. 68,300, to be charged against the Sikkim Expedition, a reserve of clothing for 1,000 British and 2,000 Native troops and 3,000 followers to be stored at Calcutta, has been sanctioned.

A SPECIAL Court of Enquiry into the loss of the S. S. *Ostrich* will be held at the Port Office on Friday next at noon, under the Inland Steam Vessels Act VI. of 1884, The Court will be composed of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and Captains Fox and Reade of the Inland service.

GENERAL BOULANGER, speaking at a banquet recently at Paris derided M. Floquet's Revision Bill which he said was an insult to the nation, and in defiance of public opinion. The General said that what was necessary was the creation of a national Republic, uniting former parties, and restoring to France her place and mission among the nations.

THE strike among coal miners in Derbyshire has ended, the owners having conceded the advanced rate of wages asked for.

LADY BAYLEY'S ball at the Sbrubberry on the night of the 22nd instant was a great success. A number of people having left Darjeeling, on the opening of business in Calcutta on Monday, the rooms, though well filled, were not so crowded as was expected.

TUESDAY, 30TH OCTOBER.

A NOTIFICATION published in last Saturday's *Gazette of India* states that in future the Traffic Department of the State Railways will be recruited by (*a*) the transfer of officers from the Engineering Branch of the Public Works Department; (*b*) the promotion of specially qualified men from the subordinate ranks; (*c*) the appointment of qualified Traffic Officers in England under covenant for a term of years; and (*d*) the appointmen, of nominees of the Director-General of Railways after passing the examination laid down in the Public Works Department Code, Vol. I, appendix C, pragraph I, which is intended to show that the candidiate has received a liberal education.

UNDER existing rules and orders officers of all classes (including candidates for office) must make a declaration of the fact of their being in possession of, or of their having acquired landed property, stating the district within which it is situated, with such other particulars as may be considered necessary. Local Governments are required to keep registers containing such particulars. The Government of India now considers a further step in this direction necessary, for we find that the Governor-General in Council has directed that in future similar particulars must be given of property held by, and managed by, the wives of officers or other members of their families living with, and in any way dependent on them; and that the management of such property shall be subject to the same restriction as that of property belonging to themselves.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed by Government to consider the accommodation of the clerical establishments in the new public offices at Simla.

AN Exhibition of local arts, industries, agricultural produce and implements, &c., will be held in Moorshedabad in February next. A large and influential Committee has been appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements, of which His Highness the Nawab and the Collector are joint Presidents, and a Mahomedan gentleman Secretary.

THE Commander-in-Chief visited the Black Mountain Camp on the 25th instant, and inspected the troops there. The Akazais have paid the full amount of fine, in cash and cattle. Arsala Khan Chief of the Alaiwals, has sent a messenger asking for terms, and praying that British forces may not enter his territory.

ANOTHER expedition has been decided upon. Sawlapaw, the Chief of Eastern Karenni, has invaded Mokine, one of the Shan States and refuses to pay allegiance. He will accordingly be made to feel the weight of British arms. In the beginning of December a small force consisting of 100 European and 150 Native troops will march from Lower Burma, and will be reinforced by a column from Upper Burma. The Western Karennis, it is expected, will co-operate with the British troops.

THE Socialists in Paris have resolved to convene an International Congress at Paris during next year's Exhibition, to be open to all sects of Socialists, "so as to draw up a programme expressing in all their grandeur the ideas of human solidarity and social justice."

A LETTER, signed by Mr. Sinkinson, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, has been sent to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in reply to a memorial from that body, praying for a reduction in the overland postal charges on letters between India and England. The reply deals with the question at some length and concludes as follows :—"It is quite true that cheap postal rates are now recognised as a part of postal progress, and the history of the Indian Post-Office during the last few years will show that a constant reduction of rates, so far as inland postage is concerned, has been going on. The policy, however is not one that can be adopted in all cases without reference to the special conditions which may have to be dealt with. Its justification rests on the principle, established by general experience that cheap rates in ordinary circumstances mean increased postal traffic; but there are good reasons for believing that this principle is *only* applicable in a limited degree to correspondence between India and the United Kingdom."

WEDNESDAY, 31ST OCTOBER.

THE Secretary of State, in acknowledging the receipt of the report by Sir Alfred Croft on State-aided education, accepts the proposals of the Government of India that a general report on educational progress shall be published every five years and an annual summary of a statistical kind annually. Lord Cross has expressed satisfaction at the progress of education from 1881-82 to 1886-87, but there is still much to be desired, particularly as regards female education. He notes that the Mahomedan community has made a steady and marked advance. Full sympathy is expressed with the Government of India in the matter of technical education being supported as an extension of general education. As to changes in the Educational Department, which experience seemed to indicate as necessary, Lord Cross defers making any observations until the time comes for dealing with the recommendations of Government on the Public Service Commission's Report.

MR. CHARLES MARVIN, writing from London to an up-country paper says :—"It is probably not quite forgotten that Alikhanoff made his first survey of Merve disguised as a clerk, accompanying a caravan which Gospodin Kosikh conducted thither from Askabad. Kosikh made a pile of money in Transcaspia during this period, and is now at St. Petersburg, endeavouring to secure the support of the Minister of Finance for a scheme for establishing commercial relations between Samarcand, Teheran, Batoum, Constantinople, Bombay, and Calcutta. I hear also of a movement on the part of several Russian mercantile houses at Odessa to open offices at Bombay. The despatch of Russian kerosine from Batoum to Bombay, and the increase in the export of tea from India to Odessa, are causing Russian merchants to discuss the possibilities of a trade with India direct, without the intervention of England."

PRICES of food-grains have risen 25 per cent and upwards in Madras city and elsewhere in the presidency lately. Rather ominous reports of *looting* of rice bazaars are arriving from different quarters, especially the Ganjam district, where famine seems imminent. The latest official reports state that rainfall was *nil* for some weeks in Tinnevelly, and poor in Tanjore, Trichinapoly, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem, and Malabar; good elsewhere. The standing crops are generally fair, but withering in parts of Ganjam, Kistna, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore. The want of rain is felt in these districts, and in parts of Vizagapatam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Salem. Prices are rising in seven districts, falling in two and stationary in others.

A GERMAN physician, during a recent visit to the American oil districts, has ascertained that petroleum acts lie a poison. The doctor in question travelled through those districts for the purpose of studying their hygienic conditions in general and of inquiring into the health of the working classes there. He found that a kind of skin disease was very prevalent amongst the workmen employed at the wells. Closer examination showed that the disease attacked especially those men who had to do with the heavier oils, possessing a higher degree of inflammability. He further came across numerous cases where large quantities of petroleum had been swallowed, and violent affections of the stomach, the kidneys, and the whole central nervous system were observable. The effects in one case, where a whole tumbler full of petroleum had been taken were very serious, and the case required energetic and careful treatment, which was directed chiefly towards preventing the patient from falling asleep, an eventuality especially fatal in such instances. The doctor is of opinion that petroleum must be classed with the poisons. The symptoms of poisoning could also be traced in the case of petroleum vapour being inhaled; but such symptoms of poisoning are only

noticeable under especially unfavourable conditions, originating in the generally bad state of health of the persons concerned.

THURSDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

IT is said that the Private Secretaryship to Lord Lansdowne was offered to Mr. Milner, Private Secretary to Mr. Goschen, and declined by that gentleman. The new Viceroy will now probably select a Secretary in India.

THE Lucknow *Express* is informed by a correspondent from Simla that His Excellency the Viceroy has forsaken the single big D. in official correspondence, since His Lordship has had the Earldom of Ava conferred on him, and he now initials all documents with " D. and A.." which stand for " Dufferin and Ava."

THE *Mahratta* reports a split in the Puna Sarvajanick Sabha. Mr. Chiplunkar, the Secretary, has had to sever his connection with the Society, as some of the members disapproved the conduct of Mr. Chiplunkar in keeping up his familiar acquaintanceship with Mr. Crawford, and thus compromising the Sabha in some respect.

HIS HIGHNESS the Rajah of Jhind with a part of the State troops goes to see Sir Charles Aitchison at Bazidpore on the 6th of November.

THE Dowager Maharani of Indore died on the 24th ultimo, leaving her seal to the next senior Dowager, the Rani Radhabai, her successor. The deceased Maharani, two hours previous to her death, fully informed Mr. Henvey about the future succession, and also telegraphed to the Viceroy.

THE *Deccan Standard* says :—"Our readers will be glad to learn that Dr. Aghore Nath will shortly be provided with an appointment suited to his eminently high scientific attainments and administrative capacity. There being no longer an Abdul Huq to prevent the learned gentleman's appointment to the (Hydrabad) Mint, Nawab Intesar Jung has resolved upon placing that important department under the Doctor."

PLANS and estimates for the new Bombay Graving Dock have been finally sanctioned by the Trustees of the Port, and have been sent to Government for approval as required by the Port Trust Act. It is proposed to meet the cost, which is estimated at Rs. 11,44,850, to the extent of Rs. 3,23,000 from last year's surplus revenue to the Trust, and by the issue of 5 per cent. debentures having ten years to run for the balance, about 8¼ lakhs. The dock is to be built at the north-west angle of the Prince's Dock. It will be large enough to take in a vessel 530 feet long, and its width and depth of sill are such that any vessel not too large to enter Prince's Dock will be able to use the new Graving Dock.

BOH THADO, a noted dacoit Chief who has long been troubling the Pakoku district in Upper Burma, was in the encounter with the party of Military Police on the 22nd ultimo. He was wounded with buckshot, and being unable to run away stabbed himself with a knife, and waited for the sepoy with a loaded rifle. Jemadar Shevan Singh seized him, and narrowly escaped being shot. Thado died of his wounds. His nephew Boh Pho was also killed.

THE net Indian Sea and Land Customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first six months of the current official year has amounted to Rs. 56,83,000 as against Rs. 54,49,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

IT is reported that the French Government have forwarded a draft copy of the intended Russo-French treaty of alliance to the Czar's Government.

THE daily food of the Sultan of Turkey is cooked by one man and his aids. It is prepared in silver vessels, and each vessel is sealed by a slip of paper and a stamp after the meal is cooked. These seals are broken in the presence of the Sultan by the High Chamberlain, who takes a spoonful of each dish before the Sultan tastes it.

THE application of the electric light to the night navigation of the Suez Canal is a great success. A paper recently published in a scientific journal shows that, during the first fifteen months of the introduction of this new appliance, only twenty five vessels adopted the light, whereas in May of the present year 139 electrically lighted vessels made the passage, or one-half of the total number. The usefulness of the Canal is thus vastly increased, "without an army of labourers, without a host of dredgers, without interruption to traffic." Many vessels now carry their own illuminating apparatus. This consists of a special steam engine with connected dynamo electric generator, a projector search light to 12,000 candle power mounted upon a platform beneath the vessel's bows, and spreading over the water a horizontal fan of vivid light that clearly reveals the course half-a-mile a head. There is also a second lamp of 6,000 candle power arranged to light up the vessel itself, and a circular area around it. Vessels not provided with an electric lighting equipment may hire one at either entrance of the Canal.

FRIDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

THE Bengal-Nagpore Railway is making good progress under Mr. Wynne, the Agent and Chief Engineer. The workshops and yards appear full of new rolling stock, which is being fitted up and prepared for use. 'When the line is in full swing from Bombay to Calcutta, Nagpore, it is expected, will come more into prominence than heretofore, and we shall no doubt have many distinguished persons visiting this comparatively obscure part of India.'

ON the recommendation of the ruler of Chitral, an extension of three years has been granted to Rufulnawaz Khan as Government Agent at Chitral for the satisfactory performance of his duties.

THE first Englishman who actually visited India was Thomas Stephens, of New College, Oxford, who was Rector of the Jesuits' College at Goa. His letters to his father are said to have roused great enthusiasm in England for direct trade with India.

IT has been alleged that John Bunyan was a plagiarist, and that " The Pilgrim's Progress" is a literal translation from the French of a work entitled "Ye Pilgrimage of ye Sowle," by Guillaume de Guildeville, a monk of the fifteenth century, a translation of which was printed by Caxton in 1483. It is believed that a copy of the original French manuscript is to be found either in the British Museum or in the Bodleian.

THERE is a capital anecdote related of the late Emperor William, how his valet one morning, on presenting him his coat ventured on the remark that it was about time his Majesty had a new one. Before replying to this, the Emperor examined his coat inside and out, and then asked how much it would be worth at an old clothes shop. The valet replied :— "Three thalers your Majesty !" Whereupon the Emperor, not wishing to keep his servant out of property which, according to custom, was already his, at once handed him the three thalers out of his purse, saying: "Now I suppose I have acquired the right of wearing it a little longer."

THE Bengal Distress Relief Fund Committee have paid, as we said in our last, a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the local Relief Committee at Midnapore, to be devoted to the alleviation of the suffering caused by the recent floods in that district. The Committee have a sum of Rs. 31,000 in hand, being the balance of the relief fund started in 1885, when a similar occasion arose in Eastern Bengal, and the trustees are prepared, as in the present case, on necessity arising, to pay into the treasury of any district a sufficient sum to initiate and carry on relief works. A body of rules for the organization and working of the fund and its easy expansion are at present under the consideration of the Government of Bengal.

UP to date the subscriptions to the Calcutta Dufferin Memorial Fund amount to Rs. 60,822, of which over Rs. 60,000 has been paid in. The portrait of Her Excellency and the statue of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, which have been decided on, have not yet been put in hand. The Committee are awaiting their Excellencies' arrival in Calcutta, in order to consult their wishes, ere placing the work in the hands of the artist and sculptor.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON has written from England to the Committee of the " Rivers Thompson Memorial Fund," acknowledging the receipt of their presentation casket, and also of the casket presented to him by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. He pronounces them the admiration of all who see them. He has also received twelve photographs of his portrait, painted by Mr. Archer, which adorns the landing of the Town Hall staircase. He expresses himself greatly obliged, and remarks that the likeness is a very fine one. There is a balance of over Rs 10,000 to the credit of the fund, regarding the disposal of which Sir Rivers promises to communicate with the Committee later on.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE'S book, replying to the German attacks in connexion with his treatment of the late Emperor Frederick, has been published. Sir M. Mackenzie denies having deceived his patient regarding his condition, and further denies having said that the disease was not cancer. He merely said that this conclusion was based on insufficient grounds in the absence of a microscopic examination. Referring to Professor Gerhardt's allegation that at the second operation he would set right the vocal chord, Sir Morell Mackenzie shows that an accident was almost impossible with the forceps used, and that no objective sign of such an injury was discovered. He also denies his responsibility for the patient's visit to England, which was decided upon before he was called in. Sir Morell Mackenzie admits that the operation of tracheotomy was on the whole satisfactorily performed by Dr. Bramaun, but says that Bramaun inserted a canula of unusual size and shape, which caused serious injuries, followed by exhaustion and the shortening of the patient's life by ten months. He considers Professor Gerhardt's ruthless cauterisation on several successive days as unexampled in medical practice, and calculated to convert an originally benign into a malignant disease.

SATURDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

THE Emperor Wiliam is at Hamburg to witness the celebration of its entry into the Zollvrein. His Majesty goes thence to Friedrichsruhe.

THE Departmental Notes which are being prepared on Lord Dufferins's Administration by the several Secretariats at Simla are now almost ready, and the whole volume will probably be out of the printer's hands in about three weeks. The idea of an administration note was originated by Lord Dalhousie, and the example has been followed by Lord Ripon, Sir Rivers Thompson, Sir Alfred Lyall, and now by Lord Dufferin.

A GOOD road is now being made across the Jelapla Pass by a party of Pioneers and Sappers. The work is shortly to be taken over by the Public Works Department.

REUTER reports another projected attempt upon the life of the Emperor Alexander III., which happily has been frustrated without injury to any one. The attempt closely resembles the affair which caused such a profound sensation in St. Petersburg in March, 1887. On this occasion there is only one arrest, and only one man seems to be implicated, although there were probably others in the background. At St. Petersburg the dynamiters were provided with explosives, which they intended to throw in the path of the sledge in which the Czar was returning from the commemoration service in the Fortress Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, on the anniversary of the murder of Alexander II. One of the men carried a bomb in the shape of a book, charged not only with dynamite, but with poison so deadly that the expert who examined it fell down unconscious the moment he touched it with his tongue. On being arrested, the man threw this bomb at the feet of the Prefect of Police, but by the merest accident he lost his hold of the string by which it could be exploded Seven years have elapsed since the late Czar was murdered, and yet, in spite of the severest measures of repression, malignant forces in the State continue to operate breaking out actively at times and places when least expected.

THE Parnell Commission have overruled the strenuous objection of the Irish banks to produce the books of the Leaguers. The *Times* has called for reporters of speeches inciting to outrage and advocating autonomy.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. on *Monday*, the *5th November* at 4 P. M

Subj : Theory of Analytic Functions. Asymptotes and Multiple Points.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *6th November* at 7 P. M.

Subject : Conduction and Convection of Heat.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father de Penaranda, S. J., on *Wednesday*, the *7th November* at 7 P. M.

Subject : Tides.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta F. C. S., on *Thursday* the *8th November* at 4½ P. M.

Subject : Cadmium.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *8th November* at 7 P. M.

Subject : Introduction to the Study of Physical Optics.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday* the *9th November* at 4½ P. M.

Subject : The Third Law of Motion. Conservation of Momentum.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the *10th Inst.*, at 3½ P. M.

Subject : Chemical Composition of Water and Compounds of Nitrogen.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
November 3rd, 1888. *Honorary Secretary.*

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1888.

MRS. GRUNDY FOR EVER.

SHE has more power of moral control than a forty-horse-power parson, or a bench of prelates. It is unquestionable that she keeps the world more in awe than any half-a-dozen Archbishops of Canterbury. And it is remarkable that she does so, even when her doctrines have a marked tendency to the heterodox. The old rule of not speaking ill of one's neighbour is founded upon the maxim of the Decalogue which says: "thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour;" but it has been so explained both by Christian divines and others as entirely to set aside the qualification 'false,' and the word 'witness' is taken in a popular sense. Dr. Foster explains the commandment to imply calumny, idle talk and tattling of every kind. Of course he urges that sufficient evidence of truth should govern our talk, but it is the simplest folly possible to try to apply the rule to the ordinary everyday conversation of mankind. No five o'clock tea can have a topic of talk and no conversation is possible, if a sufficiency of legal evidence is demanded in each case. Non-christian moralists go beyond this rule. They prohibit all conversation regarding the affairs of our neighbours, without any regard to truth. The saying is, 'the tongue is our greatest enemy; unless it is always kept in control every thing goes wrong.' The maxim is attractive; and the goody-goodies of the world are always in ecstacy in its praise. It is, however, seldom practised, and can never be so, to our advantage. If rigidly enforced the law will put a perfect embargo on the talk of the town, on table-talk, on tittle-tattle in most cases. If we be true to the law we should no longer indulge in chit-chat, or tittle-tattle, or pritle pratle, or small beer of any kind. Ordinary conversation would be quite flat, stale and unprofitable; it will be reduced to insufferable sermons or the curtest of monologues. How far different is the rule on the other hand which dame Ashfield teaches us when she reduces all things to the only test of "what would Mrs. Grundy say?" She quotes no scriptures, refers to no Penal Code, has the most supreme contempt for moralists and sermonists; she obeys no orders, follows no advice, listens to no logic and arguments. The sum total of her philosophy is centered in the query—'what will Mrs. Grundy say?' and for aught we know the good old lady is no entity. The Judge is scrupulous about the tie of his neck-cloth lest it should give occasion for the remark 'what would Mrs. Grundy say?' The smart Barrister-at-law who beards every body and spares none, who would, if the occasion should arise, browbeat his own father in the course of a cross-examination, is not without a thought about Mrs. Grundy. The fast young man for whom morality has no check is still afraid of Mrs. Grundy, and selects the colour of his ties in a way that he thinks would be conformable to her choice. Aunt Arabella Wilhelmina Vere de Vere at the good matronly age of 60 testifies to her loyalty to Mrs. Grundy by saying to her married niece of 20, 'Ada, how can you suggest my going to the station ball when you can't go there? How can I, a maiden, go to a public place without a chaperone? What will Mrs. Grundy say to see me alone in public?' In New York this feeling may not be evinced about chaperones, but the people there have it in other respects to perfection. Mrs. Hominy is shocked at an Englishman referring to the 'naked eye;' others coin the expression the 'western side;' others give trousers to the legs of their dining table. In this country the reign of the critical lady is equally supreme. Darling Khooki, only a four year older, the other day requested her mother to occupy the front seat of a six-blind office gharry, because the chinks of the blind on the sides of the hind seat would make her visible from the outside, and then what would Mrs. Grundy say? Her words in the Bengali language were লোকে কি বলবে; but they meant Mrs. Grundy. In a word the conventionalities and the proprieties of society are entirely governed by Mrs. Grundy, and the whole fabric of our social organization would be upset if Mrs. Grundy for a moment lose her sway It may be all very well for Young India to rebel at the rules of our society, but for all that they are the most salutary possible. At times prejudice is most fully shown by the claim to be independent of prejudice. A young man the other day said that the *Vijaya* greetings are stupid mummeries, the said greetings being nothing more than the conventional mode of making fools of us. And yet my good friend does not omit to repeat a thousand times the conventional 'A happy New year' to all and sundry. It has been said that the dominion of Mrs. Grundy or of 5 o'clock tea should not be brought to bear upon children as that would often mar the prospect of youth for ever. But the argument in the case is a fallacious one. Ordinarily juvenile delinquencies do not form the subject of conversation at tea parties, but when young men do come there they should not escape. They need the use of the rod the most, and nothing should be done to relax the hold of Mrs. Grundy in their case. The caustic dame would do them much more good than she can to grown up sinners. And the best of that dominion of Mrs. Grundy is that there are no judges, no magistrates, no assessors, and no summons or warrants or any other process of law. A Barrister has no vocation in such a court, and the whole thing is done without a formal trial. Of course where there are no offices there are no expenses, and the public service is rendered without any cost or charges. In fact Dame Grundy "speeds the plough" out of mere good will. Farmer Ashfield was a fool when he rebuked his better-half by saying "Be quite, Woolie Always ding dinging dame Grundy in my years.'. On the contrary we think the more there is of the ding dinging the merrier. The world goes on because it has a wholesome fear of Mrs. Grundy, and as long as that fear lasts the world will go on all safe and sound. The greatest danger to the welfare of the world lies in that state of feeling which apprehends not what 'will Mrs. Grundy say?'

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER AND MR. ROBERT ELLIOT.

Mr. Robert H. Elliot, the well-known retired Mysore planter, has unwillingly done a service to the people of India. Fortunately for them he took it into his head to question the accuracy of certain statements and observations made by Sir William Hunter in his famous article entitled "The Present Problem in India" in the September number of the *Contemporary Review*. The letters on the subject which Mr. Elliott addressed to the *Times* have elicited a crushing reply from Sir William. Mr. Elliot in his first letter took exception to five specific points. Sir William showed conclusively under each of these five that Mr. Elliot's charges arose from ascribing words to him which were not his, or were based upon a garbled quotation, or upon ignorance of the facts, or were due to his (Mr. Elliot's) not having read the proceedings of the Congress which he sneered at. Sir William Hunter had, indeed, tried to accurately lay before the English public the constitution and work of the Congress, which Mr. Elliot, in the plenitude of his wisdom, characterised as "merely a debating society." He scouted the notion that the delegates assembled at the Congress represented their countrymen in any way, and opined that they were aiming at the power of the purse in India. "Whoever has that control," says Mr. Elliot, "is obviously the ruler of all India and its native princes. This power we now have, and if we are to rule India, it is essential that we should keep that power in our hands."

It will thus be seen that Mr. Elliot has narrowed the scope of the controversy between himself and Sir William Hunter by specifying what he regards as his most important point. Well, if this be Mr. Elliot's principal point, it is very easy to show that he is greatly mistaken as to the aims and objects of the National Congress. Sir William points out that the words which Mr. Elliot has quoted in support of the position taken up by him were spoken not by a native delegate but by a European official. The exact words were:—"He who has the dispensing of money is he who has the control of all ultimate authority." It should be remembred that the object of the resolution in support of which these words were uttered was to secure that the Indian Budget shall be laid before the Viceroy's Legislative Council each year for discussion—a measure which the Bengal and Madras Chambers of Commerce have urged upon the attention of Government. The National Congress does not want, as Mr. Elliot would have the British public believe, to wrest from the Government the power of the purse, or to obtain the control of all ultimate authority. He has deliberately misstated the real aim of the Congress in this matter by a garbled quotation. Well does Sir William Hunter remark that it would be difficult in the whole annals of misquotation to find a more instructive example of garbling the exact words of a speaker. The reader knows that the resolution in question has been recently examined by Sir Richard Garth, the late Chief Justice of Bengal, in his admirable pamphlet entitled "A few Plain Truths about India." That conservative lawyer and ex-M. P. writes:—"under the present system the Indian people have no voice whatever in their own financial arrangements. The Government are all-powerful. They spend what they please; tax as they please; borrow as they please." Sir Richard has conclusively demonstrated the ineffectiveness of the nominally existing checks. He supports the proposals of the European Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta and Madras and of the National Congress for a

better control of Indian finance by the Supreme Legislative Council and remarks :—"It certainly seems difficult to imagine how the views of the Chambers of Commerce can be effectually carried out without some such expansion of the (Viceroy's) Council and alteration of its rules as is proposed by the Congress. * * * Now, the proposals of the Congress with a view to improving this state of things seem sensible enough. Their effect would be to leave the balance of power sufficiently in the hands of Government to insure them a good working majority while they would also secure to each member the right of free discussion, and afford the Government a much larger share of information than at present." We have no doubt that the well-weighed words of an eminent lawyer like Sir Richard Garth will carry much greater weight with the British public than the deliberate misrepresentation of Mr. Elliot. When the Bengal Chamber of Commerce proposed last year that the Indian Councils Act should be amended so as to admit of the Indian Budget being submitted to the Viceroy's Legislative Council for discussion whether the financial arrangements of the year involved any legislation or not, we showed that the mere carrying of the Chamber's suggestion would not be productive of such practical good. If the existing constitution of the Supreme Legislative Council be left unaltered, it would not be a matter of much importance whether the Budget be presented to it for discussion or not. It is notorious that the Council as it is at present constituted exists merely for registering the edicts of the executive Government. The non official members being in a standing minority cannot make themselves heard, and even when the Budget is submitted to the Council the whole thing is a mere formality, and the discussion which it excites cannot affect in the slightest degree the financial policy of the Government of India.

All sensible and right-minded persons will agree with Sir William Hunter that the sad feature of such misrepresentation as that of Mr. Elliot, is that it will stir up race-animosities in India. Sir William observes :—"The extreme partisan newspapers which sympathise with Mr. Elliot's dislike to the Congress will cite his garbled quotations in India without reproducing this exposure of them. The native journals will in due time find out that the reply to them has been suppressed, and a fresh impulse will be given to that lamentable recrimination between the native and Anglo-Indian journals of which we in England only hear the Anglo-Indian side. The strong language which our countrymen in India have permitted themselves to use from time to time in town-hall meetings at Calcutta and in the Press against the Government form an example which native public meetings are apt to follow. It is because we believe that the continuance of the existing state of things is calculated to foment race-animosities and to embarrass the Indian Government that Sir Richard Garth and I have thought it our duty in our several ways to accurately place the facts before the public I see in the present strong coalition Government in England, under a Conservative Prime Minister who has himself been Secretary of India, an opportunity for doing justice to the native demands with the least possible friction among the Anglo-Indian community. And I sincerely trust that Lord Salisbury may be moved to look into this great problem of utilizing the new forces which we ourselves have set in motion in India as forces for the consolidation instead of for the disintegration of our Empire. Neither Sir Richard Garth nor myself has ever urged the acceptance of the complete programme of the Congress, or of any complete programme whatever. We have pointed out that certain reforms are being urged alike by the English community in India and by the Indian National Congress, and we pray that England may take the opportunity which its present rare coalition of political parties affords to enquire into the alleged grievances, and if they are found to be real grievances, to remedy them." This prayer is so perfectly reasonable that it ought to be granted without delay. Lord Randolph Churchill has pledged the Conservatives to a Parliamentary inquiry into Indian affairs, and we hope very earnestly that the present Prime Minister will redeem that pledge without further delay.

EXCISE ADMINISTRATION IN BENGAL.

WE noticed briefly in a recent issue the interesting Resolution of the Bengal Government embodying the results of Mr. Westmacott's enquiry into the practical working of the Outstill system in the districts of Hughly and Howrah; but the subject is so important that it demands a more extended consideration. The whole question of the policy to be pursued in the Excise administration of Bengal is now engaging the attention of Government in connection with Mr. Buckland's report. Sir Steuart Bayley has declared that he is not at present prepared to pronounce finally upon the system or systems to be adopted in Bengal. We earnestly hope that before arriving at a final decision on the subject. His Honor will carefully look into the practical working of the different systems, which have from time to time been in force in these provinces. It must be remembered that Mr. A. Money, the staunchest apologist of the Abkari Department, has had of late years, condemned the farming system in no measured terms. Mr. Money warmly defended the outstill system; but Mr. Westmacott's enquiry has proved to demonstration that in practice the outstill system becomes indistinguishable from the farming system, and that the outstill-holder becomes a farmer pure and simple.

Sir Steuart Bayley is determined to place the working of the outstill system upon a sound and satisfactory basis. But we fear that His Honor's efforts in this direction are not likely to be attended with success. The theory of those who defend the outstill system is that as under it Collectors select sites for outstills and take care to limit their producing capacity, the system must not necessarily increase drinking. But the practice does not unfortunately coincide with the theory. We know that when the outstill system was first introduced into the districts of Hughly and Howrah, a special Deputy Collector was appointed to supervise the arrangements. And Mr. Westmacott's enquiry has shown how the change of system has been practically carried out. The Excise Commission had made certain recommendations with regard to the working of outstills, and these were accepted by the Government of Sir Rivers Thompson. But these recommendations were not given effect to in introducing the Outstill system in the districts of Hughly and Howrah. The Lieutenant-Governor says :—"Notwithstanding that the recommendations of the Excise Commission in regard to the capacity of stills and fermenting vats have been nominally introduced, it has been found that the effect of these measures has been practically neutralized, and the consumption of intoxicating drink increased, by the selection of inappropriate sites for shops, by an unduly low rate of duty being fixed on the estimated consumption in calculating the upset price of the stills, and by the capacity of stills and vats originally fixed being 'afterwards increased in proportion to the fees the abkars were willing to pay for their licenses,' thus giving rise to an undue cheapening of liquor and offering improper facilities for its sale in the interior and its introduction surreptitiously into the urban and suburban areas under the fixed duty system. It is not too much to say that the safeguards which the Excise Commission considered absolutely essential to justify the continued existence of the outstill system have in this tract been so little kept in view, that the system became scarcely distinguishable from that which received the severe condemnation of the Commission as being likely to foster the very evils which Mr. Westmacott has brought to light." It will thus be seen that Sir Steuart Bayley has frankly admitted that the safeguards which the Excise Commission considered absolutely essential to justify the retention of the outstill system were completely ignored in the districts of Hughly and Howrah. Mr. Westmacott's enquiry has fully established the fact that most of the outstills have been placed on extremely objectionable sites. Of the eight outstills referred to specially by the Indian Association, every one occupies an objectionable site. They are situated on the public roads in the middle of villages, or close to schools, or at the junction of great lines of communication. Mr. Westmacott makes the following observations on this point:—"The outstills generally occupy the sites of previously licensed shops, but the fact that liquor is now drunk on the premises to a much greater extent than before added to the smell inseparable from the process of distillation renders the outstill a far greater nuisance than the shop ever was." Mr. Westmacott is of opinion that much of the feeling against the outstills in Hughly has arisen from their objectionable positions; and he recommends that no outstill should be permitted within at least one furlong of any town or market place, or any road leading to it. He also proposes that where the dealer cannot procure an unobjectionable site, or is unwilling to sink his money in a temporary venture the Government should take up the land required and let it out to the outstill licensee. We are glad to see that Sir Steuart Bayley does not look upon this proposal with favour. His Honor remarks with perfect justice that there are obvious objections to the Government being closely connected than it is at present with the direct manufacture and sale of spirits; and that spirit cannot be manufactured after the country method in the midst of a populous bazaar, without grave inconvenience to the comfort and health of the inhabitants, and without offering patent and needless facilities for intoxication. Sir Steuart Bayley has accordingly directed that the existing arrangements in the districts of Hughly and

Howrah must be thoroughly revised before the next settlements.

Mr. Westmacott's enquiry has shown that not only does the position of the outstills present temptations to drinking, but the lowering of the price of liquor has stimulated its consumption. The price of liquor has indeed, been seriously reduced, and as there is little or no restriction on the abkar's natural desire to extend his manufacture, and his sale of the cheapened liquor, the inevitable consequence has been an increase of consumption. Then, in this particular tract the outstill liquor is not weaker than that supplied from the central distilleries. Mr. Westmacott has given an interesting table which shows that especially at outstills in the vicinity of the sudder distillery area liquor has been manufactured of a strength considerably exceeding that of liquor formerly supplied from the distilleries, while it is nevertheless sold at a much lower price. As a matter of fact, in the Hughly subdivision and in Serampore Mr. Westmacott found no material difference between the strength of distillery and that of outstill liquor. In the Howrah sub-division outstill liquor is considerably stronger than the distillery liquor. Sir Steuart Bayley rightly holds that the fact that the cheaper liquor of the outstills is as strong as the old liquor of the sudder distillery is an undoubted element in producing increased consumption. Mr. Westmacott would, however, have us believe that the cheapening of the liquor has not induced its use among classes who previously abstained from it; and that even in the classes which previously drunk, the number of individuals who use liquor has not greatly increased. We doubt very much whether these conclusions are supported by the evidence produced before Mr. Westmacott in the course of his enquiry. But the point is not of much importance. Sir Steuart Bayley pertinently observes that if drunkenness has not yet increased, such a result must follow if the reduction in the price of liquor were to be maintained. His Honor also points out that the revenue has suffered grievously by the very cause which promotes the consumption of spirits, and threatens the spread of intemperance. Mr. Westmacott recommends the imposition by raising the upset price of the outstills of a graduated scale of duty beginning on the border of the urban area with a rate very little less than that levied at the sudder distilleries. The Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs in this recommendation; but at the same time His Honor insists very strongly on the absolute necessity of limiting the capacity of stills. Mr. Westmacott does not consider this practicable; but Sir Steuart Bayley does not agree with him. His Honor says: "Unless the experiment limiting their capacity, or, in other words, of restricting the amount of proof spirit to be distilled in a month in each outstill can be successfully carried out, Sir Steuart Bayley is unable to see how the outstill system can fail to degenerate into one under which the outstill-holder becomes a farmer pure and simple, with full power and every inducement to cheapen his liquor, and increase the consumption thereof to the utmost possible extent. The mere raising of the upset price will not remedy this." Sir Steuart Bayley, accordingly, expresses in emphatic terms his opinion that unless the out-turn of liquor from an outstill can in practice be restricted by the adoption of some means or other, it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to justify the continued retention of the outstill system. The soundness of this view cannot for a moment be questioned.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE SIKKIM AFFAIR.

WE gave in our last a brief history of the Sikkim affair. We have now received a Memorandum giving an official statement of the same affair. We make no apology in publishing extracts from the Statement that the reader may compare the two accounts and form a correct judgment on the subject. A good deal of misunderstanding has gathered round it, and we are of opinion that the publication of the Official Statement will clear it up to a considerable extent. After giving a succinct account of the proposed Macaulay Mission, and of the occupation of Lingtu by the Tibetans, the Memorandum says:—"Sikkim is an Indian Feudatory State, under the protection of British Government, and bound by a Treaty of 1861 not to allow any foreign power to send troops into its territory. It was therefore clearly impossible to acquiesce in the occupation of Lingtu, but in order to avoid a collision with the Tibetans, the Government of India at first contented itself with notifying to the Maharaja of Sikkim the abandonment of the Mission; pointing out to him his apparent violation of the Treaty; and requiring him to insist on the withdrawal of the Tibetan force beyond the Jelap Pass. But neither this communication nor the subsequent stopping of the Maharaja's allowance produced any effect."

The Memorandum then after explaining how the Government of India unsuccessfully tried every means in its power to induce the Tibetan Garrison at Lingtu to retire peacefully, proceeds:—"It was not until the end of last year, after the Tibetans had been in Sikkim for over eighteen months, and it had been clearly shown that the influence of the Chinese Government was insufficient to bring about their peaceful withdrawal, that the Government of India decided to take the matter into their own hands. A letter of warning was then written to the officer in command of the Tibetan troops, saying that unless he evacuated his position before the 15th March he would be expelled by force. This letter was returned unopened, the messenger being informed that the Tibetan Government did not allow its servants to receive any communication from the British. The letter was then forwarded to the Tibetan frontier officers by another route, but it was not answered. In February 1888 another effort was made to avert hostilities by writing direct to the Dalai Lama. He was told that, unless his troops retired within their own frontier before the 15th March, the British Government should be constrained to make good by force its treaty rights in Sikkim. But even then the Dalai Lama was assured that, if force had to be employed for this purpose, the British Government had no intention unless further provoked of sending troops into Tibet, or of pressing on the Tibetan Government any trade convention which they did not wish to accept. No answer was received, and as the Tibetans remained in occupation of the road, the Government were at last compelled to move against them. A small force was accordingly sent forward, and the enemy were ejected with little resistance. This, however, was not the end of the difficulty. Shortly afterwards, the Government of India received from various sources information to the effect that the Tibetans were not disposed to acquiesce in their defeat, and that a large body of men was being assembled to invade Sikkim. These reports turned out to be well founded, and in May last the Tibetans began to show themselves in considerable strength in the passes near our position. On the 23rd, they attacked our troops at Gnatong, but were repulsed with loss, and retreated across the border. The Government of India took advantage of this opportunity to send another letter expressing their anxiety to avoid extreme measures, and their readiness to consider any overture the Tibetans might wish to make. This attempt also failed. No answer was sent, but the letter was retured to the Raja of Sikkim, who informed the Government that it was not the Tibetan custom to receive letters. In the meantime it became evident that a fresh attack was being concerted, and this time the gathering was much larger than before. Reports were received which showed that men were being summoned from the most distant parts of the country, even from the districts bordering on Kashmir. Such was the aspect of affairs that in the month of August it was thought desirable to send up to Sikkim a reinforcement of 500 Gurkhas. From that time throughout September our troops were prevented by rain and mist from making any movement against the enemy, who now amounted to more than 10,000 men, and were threatening our outposts; but towards the end of the month the weather improved, and General Graham was able to use his troops with effect. He attacked on the 24th, and completely routed the Tibetans, killing several hundreds, and driving the rest over the passes. On the 26th he advanced to the Tibetan town of Chumbi, which, however, was evacuated the next day; and on the 27th our troops returned to our own border. Since then Mr. Paul, the Political Officer attached to General Graham's force, had made such efforts as were in his power to open negotiations with the Tibetans, and he has been informed that the Chinese Resident at Lhassa will shortly meet him. When this meeting occurs it may be hoped that with the aid of the Chinese, who throughout this affair have shown very good feeling towards England, the difficulties of the position may be overcome, and that the Tibetans may be induced to abstain from further acts of aggression, if not to consent to the opening of friendly intercourse between the two countries."

The above will show that the Government of India did not lightly send an expedition to the Sikkim frontier. It was only when all other means failed to defend its rights and maintain its honor and *prestige* that hostilities were decided upon. However much we regret that 150 lacs had to be expended on this small affair, we cannot but admit that under the circumstances mentioned above the Government of India had no other alternative than to check the Tibetan movement. When the honor and *prestige* of our Government are at stake, all other considerations must give way. Let us hope now with the Government of India that the Chinese *ampa* will place our real-

tions with Tibet on a satisfactory footing. But the *ampa* is slow to move. He is evidently travelling at a snail's pace. But come he must, and as the Chinese Government is friendly to us, there is every ground for hope that the Tibetan difficulty will ere long be satisfactorily settled. We have grave doubts, however, as to the Lama's consenting, even with the friendly intercession of the *ampa*, to have a British Resident at Lhassa. They are a suspicious race, and would not easily agree to the opening of friendly intercourse between India and Tibet.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

The following are the dates of the Viceroy's tour :—Leave Simla on November 13th, arrive at Lahore on November 14th; leave Lahore on November 16th, arrive at Pattiala on November 17th; leave Pattiala on November 20th, arrive the same day at Aligarh, and halt two hours; sail from Sahebganj on board the *Rhotas* for Dacca on November 22nd, arrive at Narainganj on November 26th; go by train to Dacca, and arrive on the same day; leave Dacca at daybreak on November 28th, and arrive at Calcutta at 4-30 P. M. on 29th November.

THE Viceroy has conveyed the cordial acknowledgments of the Government of India to General Graham for the excellent manner in which he exercised the command of the Sikkim Field Force, 'and especially in regard to the skill evinced by him in seizing the right moment for assuming the offensive, and of the vigor and ability with which the attack was carried out.'

WE are glad to hear that His Highness the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, K. C. I. E., has given Rs. 2 000 towards the construction of Lady Dufferin's Zenana Hospital in Calcutta.

THE *Kurukshetra Yoga* has come and gone, and the world still exists and has not been *boule-versed*. There is no cyclone and heavy rain in our part of the country, but one of great violence swept over Madras on Thursday last. Rain fell in torrents, and hundreds of trees were blown down, and small houses have greatly suffered; but happily there has not been much loss of life.

THE proceedings of the Crawford Commission are watched with the keenest interest. Mr. Kashi-Nath Bulwant Peuse, the Assistant Commissioner, has undergone a severe cross-examination, and some strange revelations have been made. In the course of this cross-examination, the President remarked that 'the witness knew nothing whatever about anything.' This is a damaging remark, and after this much importance cannot be attached to his evidence.

FIRE and sword are doing their fell work in the Black mountains with a vengeance. The refractory tribes and their leaders have tasted of the British steel to their heart's content, and are now gradually coming in. So many villages have been burnt and strongholds destroyed that the tribes cannot but feel that the work of resistance is of no avail. The British action is sharp and decisive, and there is no other alternative than to surrender at once. The work of the expedition is very nearly over, and, it is generally believed, that by the end of this week the troops will begin their return to India.

THE Lushais, on the Chittagong frontier are courting punishment. The atrocities they have been committing must be put a stop to. The murder of Lieutenant Stewart is one of the many acts for which they should be severely dealt with. It is feared that the Lushai atrocities will be on a larger scale than on former occasions, and the good people of Chittagong are naturally frightened, and insist upon the India Government adopting prompt measures to check the Lushais. It is proposed to despatch a punitive expedition to the Chittagong hills to keep our border safe from the inroads of these savage tribes.

THE Chins on the western border of Upper Burma are giving trouble. They have been raiding into British territory, and it has been found necessary to bring them under control. The annexation of Burma has brought these troubles into our hands, but it is useless now to grumble. Unless the wild tribes on the Burmese border be brought to their senses, security of life and property in the valleys cannot be established. A punitive expedition against them was counselled; but we are glad that it has been vetoed by the Government of India, as the country is unknown and the expedition is likely to be costly. The frontier, however, is to be held in force, and the raiders, if caught, will be severely punished.

VARIOUS utterances have been made in the papers regarding what is called the Tea Syndicate or Trust. On the one hand we are told that virtually all the salt merchants of Great Britain have united to create what is very like a salt monopoly to the Indian consumers of the commodity. On the other hand we have been told that relief would come from countries other than Great Britain. The Indian capitalists too have been told with a grim irony to bestir themselves. We think that when the Indian consumer has to pay such a high duty to Government for salt, and that when the Government has a special organisation like the Salt Department of the Board of Revenue it is hard to the tax-payer, if not one single scrap of authoritative information should be supplied to the public from any responsible quarter. If the Government after having incontinently identified itself with the Salt monopoly of the East India Company is now threatened to be checkmated by the Salt Syndicate, it ought to take the people into some little confidence. If again the Government considers itself sufficiently powerful to uphold its salt revenue and to protect its subjects from the consequences of the new monopolist, the fact may be disclosed to relieve public anxiety.

WE are glad to notice that the appointment of Dr. Gurudas Banerji to the Bench of the High Court has met with general approval. It is but fair to recognise the action of the Government of India as evidence of its honest desire to appoint competent native gentlemen to posts of dignity and emolument, and as proof of its intention to give effect to the recommendation of the Public Service Commission. We shall be wanting in our duty to the public, if we do not fearlessly criticise all public measures, but it is unfair not to give credit to Government when it fully deserves it. The Marquis of Dufferin in making the appointment in question has laid the native community under deep obligations, and we take this opportunity to offer again our sincere thanks to His Excellency for giving us a *third* native Judge of the High Court. We have grounds to believe that the present appointment was due to the Viceroy's initiative. It is in fact mainly to his generous exertions that the native community is indebted for it; and we feel deeply grateful to His Excellency that in appointing a *third* native Judge he has made such an unexceptionable selection. We firmly believe that it is not when all is known the only matter in which our liberal-minded countrymen have to thank His Excellency.

MR. HUME in writing to the *Morning Post* regarding the letter lately addressed to him by Sir Auckland Colvin says :—

"I notice a paragraph in your paper of yesterday's date referring to a letter which Sir Auckland Colvin was kind enough to address to me in regard to certain aspects of the Congress question. It is true that he kindly authorized me to publish this letter and it is in the press, and I hope that until they read it for themselves your readers will suspend their judgment in regard to it. In the meantime, I will only say that while it is an admirable letter, deserving the most careful consideration of all interested in the Congress movement, it certainly cannot by any stretch of language, be said to "speak of this in the warmest terms throughout." On the contrary, beginning to end, criticism of both the methods and measures of the Congress, a calm, kindly, temperate criticism, which, with my reply to it (also in the press) will, I believe, greatly assist the clearing up of many misapprehensions that still exist as to the Congress party and its opponents. I look upon this letter of our Lieutenant-Governor's as one of the most valuable contributions to a right comprehension of this important question that has yet been penned and though differences of opinion must, "in this world of error, ignorance and strife, no doubt continue to exist, I think that all thoughtful men at all interested in the subject will be, as I am, very grateful for it to Sir Auckland Colvin."

COLONEL MARSHALL'S services with the Nizam have been dispensed with. They have been replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government. The Colonel's want of tact and judgment in managing State affairs have produced deplorable results, and we trust that he will never be placed in such a position of delicacy again. We readily admit that there are certain good points in his character, which under ordinary circumstances would have made him a general favorite; but there cannot be two opinions that as an adviser of the Nizam he was utterly unfit to discharge the duties entrusted to him, and we are glad that he has been removed. Who is to be his successor, is a question which has not yet been answered. The name of Mr. Syed Hossein Belgrami is mentioned. The worthy Syed is in every way qualified for the post. He was a confidential adviser of Sir Salar Jung, the late minister to whom Hydrabad owes its present prosperity. Sir Salar Jung often expressed his great admiration for the Syed's ability and statesman-like sagacity. His moderate counsels were especially liked, and no important business of State was undertaken without his advice. Mr. Syed Hossein possesses the confidence of the Nizam, of the nobles of his Court, of the chiefs and of the people; and we cannot point to another man who is so eminently qualified for the post vacated by Colonel Marshall.

WE have great respect for Nawab Abdul Lateef Khan Bahadur. His life-long devotion to the cause of Mahomedan progress has won for him universal esteem. His singularly crude theories, however, regarding school-discipline have exposed them to adverse public criticism. The Nawab has addressed a communication to Government giving his opinion on the best means of securing discipline and providing moral training in public schools and colleges. He has apparently given up his theory about the rod and the Koran, and now insists upon having *religious* instruction imparted in regularly organised classes in Government schools. He means, we believe, that Mahomedan youths should, for certain *Mahomedan* reasons, be allowed the privilege of studying their own religious books in public schools. This is not to be done by State agency, but the Mohsin Fund in Bengal supplemented by other funds should pay the cost. The Nawab would not be satisfied if the 'attitude of Government be permissive only,' but it should be 'inviting and encouraging as well.' Fancy Government inviting and encouraging the students of a school to study *Mahomedan religious* books. Government neutrality in religious matters must be given up for the special behoof of the Mahomedan community. The Mahomedans are too poor to start schools of their own, in which religious instruction could be given; and our public schools, therefore, must supply the Mahomedan need. The authority of appointing and dismissing religious teachers must be vested in the Mahomedan community, the power of nomination alone resting with Government. The idea of a moral text-book based on the fundamental principles of natural religion is repugnant to the Nawab. The reason assigned is that it 'may not contain principles and expressions prejudicial to the faith of Islam prevalent in India.' We will not point out here the absurdity of the Nawab's ideas about natural religion, its relationship with Islamism, and the pernicious effect which he apprehends it will have on the preparation of a moral text-book. The Nawab believes that the idea of a moral text-book would never have been started

had a representative of the Mahomedan Literary Society been on the Education Commission which recommended the adoption of such a book. This remark has a covert meaning, but we must not read between the lines. The Nawab's age, experience and influence entitle his opinion to respectful attention and consideration; but we wish the Nawab Bahadur had considered fully the bearings of his opinion before submitting it to public criticism.

WE give below extracts from Mr. Toynbee's letter to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division regarding charges brought by Dr. Lidderdale against the Serampore Municipality. There are some points in this letter with which we do not agree, but it shows how hasty and ill-inconsidered has been the judgment of the Sanitary Commissioner in respect to the Municipal administration of Serampore. Mr. Duke, the Sub-Divisional officer, has gone over the ground completely, and his valuable report on the subject will amply repay perusal. He concludes his report by remarking, "I would point out that considering the great area and limited income of the Municipality and the legal difficulties with which any energetic action is hedged, the Commissioners hardly deserve sweeping condemnation. Relatively at least the state of Serampore is much better than that of several of the neighbouring towns and I even think that as the Chairman points out it is not worse than that of the largrer and more important municipality of Hooghly. Relative tests are perhaps the only ones which are quite fair, considering the constitution of the municipalites and condition of the people." Mr. Toynbee, the Magistrate of Hooghly, is of the same opinion. He says:

"I do not consider that Doctor Lidderdale, although he has no doubt pointed out some glaring defects in the sanitation of the town, has succeeded in showing that it has gone from good to bad, or from bad to very much worse under the present *regime*, nor has he attempted to show or suceeded in showing that it is worse than the generality of Moffussil Municipalities. There are hundreds of defects in all of them which could be remedied in a year or two if the necessary funds were available, but they are not, and any increase of taxation would be bitterly opposed.

The Sanitary Commissioner's charges of hoarding money are, I think, satisfactorily met by the Chairman's reply. The improvement of the market has been long pressed on the Municipal Commissioners.

The fact of the non-residence of the Chairman was brought by me to your notice when forwarding his election for conformation, and the responsibility therefore rests with Government in this matter. The Vice-Chairman being elected by the Commissioners *without any* power of veto, the Chairman can hardly be held responsible for his shortcomings. This is, I consider, a grave defect in the present Municipal Act.

I think it is a pity that Doctor Lidderdale did not give the Chairman an opportunity of meeting or explaining away his charges before he sent in his report. It is as easy to find fault as it is difficult to manage a town like Serampore; a little less fault-finding and a little more advice and encouragement would have done more good. The fact remains that, as predicted by Lord Ripon, the Executive Administration has suffered from the introduction of Local Self-Government into Moffusil Municipalities. It is foreign to the nature and habits of native to be out of door all the morning, supervising the Municipal staff, and without such supervision they can never be kept up to the mark. The Moffussil Municipalities cannot afford, as Calcutta and Howrah can, the services of a highly-paid European Executive. Native Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen also undoubtedly find more difficulty in enforcing the Municipal regulations than European Executive officers do, owing partly to strong party-feeling, which exists in every town, and partly to the unpopularity which such a course entails. The Native papers, petitions and all kinds of obstructions and annoyances are freely made use of to vilify any Chairman or Vice-Chairman who realy tries to do his duty. On the whole question my opinion agrees with that of the Sub-Divisional officer of Serampore, that, as regards relative or comparative charges, Doctor Lidderdale's indictment fails, and, that as absolute charges though true, they are greatly due to want of funds and to the absence of that effective *out door* control which will, I fear, never be possible to Bengalees."

The Magistrate is certainly wrong in expressing his opinion that '*effective out door control will never be possible to Bengalees.*" He has probably no experience of the working of other Municipalities. If he had he would never have made such an injudicious remark. He would not have to travel far for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of 'effective *outdoor* control' exercised by 'Bengalees.' Utterpara, which is not far from Serampore, would furnish him an example of 'effective outdoor control.' Such sweeping remarks are perfectly uncalled for, and we cannot but condemn them as unfair and ill-natured.

No clue has yet been found to the Whitechapel mystery. Rewards have been freely offered, and yet the murderer or murderers have not been arrested. Talk after this of the shortcomings of the Indian Police. The theory that has been started regarding the motive of the murders is that all these diabolical murders are the work of a medical student, for the sake of a few pounds offered by a mysterious American. The coroner, who held a inquest on the body of Annie Chapman, told the jury that he had been informed that 'an American called recently at two of our medical schools and offered to purchase a number of specimens of that portion of the body which had been cut out of the deceased woman after her murder, and he suggested that the crime might have been committed by some wretch who knew that there was a market for part of the remains.' The police, says the *Times*, will be expected to follow up with the keenest vigilance the valuable clue elicited through the coroner's inquest. The police are doing their best of course, but the demon is too cunning for them. The London Police should at once take the assistance of our Indian detectives, who are more expert in their work than their brethren of Scotland Yard.

EXTRACT.

BABU JOY KISHEN MOOKERJEE OF BENGAL.

Baboo Joy Kishen Mookerjee, an eminent landholder in Bengal, died in the beginning of July at his residence near Calcutta. He was one of the most loyal and devoted subjects of the Empress-Queen of India, and his life was a notable example of what the natives of India are able to do for themselves under British rule. For the last 40 years the name of Joy Kishen Mookerjee has been a household word among the millions of people who live within 200 miles of Calcutta, the capital of Bengal. His name has been in their months, not invariably (as may presently be shown) for good report; but, for the most part, as a name of power and wisdom, and of charitable deeds. Whenever there was an opportunity for him to do any good work, for the benefit of his countrymen, for the advancement of their education, for their general enlightenment, for their relief from famine or pestilence, he was almost always the leader in benevolent action; and he never hesitated to make any sacrifices that were necessary, in purse or person, to promote the welfare of the people of Bengal. The history of his early life is interesting. It differed considerably from that of most Bengali boys. His father was banyan to her Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot, an office of considerable emolument nearly a century ago, as the banyan supplied both officers and men with all those little extras which the Queen's regulations did not provide. The banyan marched wherever the regiment went, either in peace or war. Joy Kishen was born in 1808, and began his study of the English language in the regimental school with the soldiers' children. His precocious ability soon attracted attention. He spent his leisure in poring over the books of the regimental library, and he was found qualified for the appointment of chief clerk in the Brigade Major's office, in 1824, when he was only 16 years old. Both father and son accompanied the 14th Foot to the siege of Bhurtpore at the end of 1824, and they witnessed the capture of the fortress, and obtained their share in the prize money that was promptly distributed by the East India Company. After the siege of Bhurtpore the 14th Regiment marched down to Chinsurah, near Calcutta, on its way to embark for England, and the quasi-military career of the father and son terminated. Joy Kishen in 1830 entered Civil employment, and he became record-keeper in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue at Hooghly. In this position he had the opportunity of looking into the title-deeds and accounts of all the landed estates in the district. Agricultural property was much depressed in value about that time, and when an estate was sold by public auction for default in payment of the Government revenue, Joy Kishen and his father knew when it would be safe to bid, and to invest the proceeds of their Bhurtpore prize-money. Successful speculations in land soon relieved Joy Kishen from the necessity of remaining in service in the Collector's office. He and his father gradually acquired such large and valuable properties that they ranked amongst the greatest landowners in Hooghly and the adjacent districts. After his father's death Joy Kishen devoted himself to the management and improvement of his newly-acquired estates. It is unnecessary to go into details, but he undoubtedly raised his rental generally, and introduced large numbers of immigrants to clear jungle, and to cultivate lands which had been neglected, or had been injured by the formidable inundations to which the country was periodically subject. Under his efficient supervision the peasantry prospered, and paid their rents punctually. But he dared to do another thing, which greatly enhanced the value of his property, though it led to considerable discontent and outcry amongst the lazy Brahmins whom it affected. For in every estate it was found that a large part of the land was held by Brahmins rentfree. The former proprietors had from time to time given grants of small plots of land to their favourite Brahmins to be held by them without payment of rent. These small plots, with ill-defined boundaries, had been quietly enlarged by the Brahmins, with the connivance of the villagers, until the landlords' rental was so reduced that they could not pay the Government revenue. Joy Kishen determined to put a stop to this. He called upon the Brahmins to produce their title-deeds, and when they had no hereditary title to produce (most of the grants having been only life grants), or where a grant for one acre was made the pretence for holding 10 acres rent-free, he required them to pay the proper rental of the land to him, with certain modifications in favour of some old incumbents who were entitled to consideration. Thus he increased his own income considerably, whilst the Brahmins invoked curses on his head for having ruthlessly interfered with their indolent existence. But Joy Kishen was himself a Kulin Brahmin, and cared little for their curses. Having thus secured a substantial income and social position, he set himself zealously at work for the improvement of his country. He converted his native village into a town. He established in it a high-class English College, a charitable dispensary and a public library, whilst he founded several English schools and a number of vernacular schools throughout his estates. It must be remembered that in doing this he was setting an example and not merely following a fashion—for English education was then comparatively in its infancy. He encouraged his tenants to improve their crops and to grow sugar-cane and potatoes, instead of trusting solely to the rice crop. He dug new tanks to supply them with pure drinking water and the means of irrigating their crops. He made roads to open out new markets, and he raised embankments to avert the floods. In seasons of scarcity and distress his tenantry and his neighbours always found in him a true friend, and he received the thanks of Government in the following terms:—"You have rendered yourself conspicuous during the recent scarcity in the Hooghly district by your careful attention to the wants of the poor on your estate, as also by your general liberality in relieving all who have been compelled by distress to have recourse to your charity. By such conduct you have earned the gratitude, not only of those who have been immediately benefited by your generosity, but also of the Government, to whom it is a source of the highest satisfaction to see, in seasons of dearth and scarcity, such noble and well-timed liberality on the part of a landholder holding a position of wealth and influence."

It is more than 30 years since he first received the thanks of Government. Ever since that time he has persevered in an unwearied course of benevolence and charity. When the early germs of an ambition for political power appeared among the English-taught natives of Bengal, Joy Kishen took a leading part in the movement. It was mainly under his auspices that the British Indian Association was founded and managed. The annual reports of the association contain an interesting record of the political progress of Bengal. Although the names of titled Rajas and other chiefs appear as the presidents and vice-presidents of the association, for many years Joy Kishen was one of its staunchest supporters, and up to recent date his son has been its secretary. In the course of his career Joy Kishen was a great litigant. Where other landholders kept bands of armed retainers to fight their battles, he found it safer to spend his money in retaining lawyers, and in asserting his rights through the agency of the civil and criminal courts. But he himself nearly fell a victim to law. In consequence of certain family dissensions, a charge of forgery was brought against him personally. Joy Kishen was accused of forming a

lease for a rental of a few shillings, and after a protracted series of trials and appeals before different tribunals, one of the Judges of the old Sudder (or High) Court decided that the charge was proved, and sentenced him to seven years' imprisonment. Joy Kishen lodged an appeal before Privy Council in England; and although the Privy Council cannot interfere with a sentence passed in a criminal trial in India, the eminent judges who had the case before them expressed such a strong opinion of his complete innocence that he was immediately released from gaol by the order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The merits of the case were so thoroughly understood in native society that it did not in any way affect Joy Kishen's social status; nor did it discourage him from persevering in his exertions for the promotion of the welfare of his countrymen. The chief source of regret to him was that he had been obliged to spend nearly £10,000 in establishing his innocence, when the money could have been so much more usefully employed in doing good to his poorer countrymen. It was, however, understood that the fact of his having been thus accused and sentenced was held by the Government to be a disqualification which made it inexpedient to bestow any honours on him in acknowledgment of his great public services; but the hereditary title of Rajah was some years ago conferred on his son, Peary Mohun Mookerjee. When Joy Kishen was nearly 70 years old he lost his sight from cataract in both eyes. But he struggled bravely against this calamity, and attended to business much as usual. He had the principal local newspapers read to him, and he seldom failed to become acquainted with the leading articles of the London Press, and the chief speeches in the most important debates in Parliament. His intellect and memory were wonderful. He would talk of the incidents of the siege of Bhurtpore, and tell anecdotes of Lord Combermere. He had been personally acquainted with a long series of Governor-Generals, of whom he particularly admired Lord William Bentinck and Lord Dahousie; whilst in his latter years he could hardly tolerate the name of Lord Ripon. He remembered the names of all the civil officers who had ruled in Hooghly during the last 60 years; some of them had been unkind to him and mistrustful of him, but with the majority he had worked satisfactorily and confidently. He died in the 80th year of his age, and if the people of Bengal do not erect a marble statue to his memory in Calcutta the omission will be little to their credit, but the name of Joy Kishen Mookerjee will live in the annals of Bengal as long as time endureth. —*The Morning Post*, London.

A person cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J, H. Nicholson, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210 High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*November* 31, 1888.

GENERAL.—Mr E B Harris, officiating Magistrate and Collector, Maldah, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Purneah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H G Cooke or until further orders.

This cancels the order of the 10th instant appointing Mr C J S Faulder to act as Magistrate and Collector of Purneah.

Mr C R Marriot is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collectors at Patna with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as officiating Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr Nanda Krishna Bose is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bogra.

The services of Mr J A Craven, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for emplyment as Settlement Officer in that district.

Mr F Grant, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Godda, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to the sudder station of the district.

Mr J R Hand, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and is appointed to have charge of the Godda sub-division of that district.

Mr W H Grimley, C S, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for twenty-two days.

Mr C A S Bedford, Assistant Commissioner has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extraordinary leave without pay for two days, in extension of the furlough granted to him under the orders of the 29th April 1887.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr H Holmwood, C S, has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to furlough on medical certificate for five months.

Mr D J Macpherson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bankoora is allowed leave for two months under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present appointment by Mr W V G Tayler.

Mr Minden J W Augier, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is allowed leave for one month, under rule 2, section 138 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon, of the 5th proximo.

The following gentlemen are appointed to act until further orders, as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collectors :—

Mr A K Roy, Mr D L Roy will continue to be employed on their present deputation under the Director of Land Record and Agriculture, Bengal, until further orders.

Baboo Lalit Coomar Das, will continue to be employed as Special Deputy Collector, Dacca, until further orders.

Baboos Surendra Nath Mozoomdar, BA, Krishna, Dyal Pramanick, M A, Prasanna Kumar Carfarma, BL, Sukumar Haldar, BA, vice Mr A K Roy, seconded.

Baboo Nunda Lal Bagchi, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, was employed at Oolooberiah as second officer from the forenoon of the 27th August to the afternoon of the 6th September 1888.

JUDICIAL: The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Bepin Behary Mitter of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Raneegunge Bench in the district of Burdwan.

Baboo Pulin Behary Lal Singha is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Raneegunge Bench in the district of Burdwan and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Sahebgunge Bench, in the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class—

Mr G Sam. and Mr W C Costly.

Baboo Preo Nath Mookerjee is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Sahebgunge Bench in the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and is vested with the power of a Magistrate of the third class.

Baboo Bulloram Mullick, Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge, Pubna is allowed leave for twenty-nine days under rule 2 section 72 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 15th proximo or from such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Advertisements.

WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY ON SEPTEMBER 30TH.

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For 40 distinct sorts of fresh Landreth's American vegetable seeds consisting of many new varieties of cabbages, cauliflowers knol—kohls &c. &c. packed here at Rs. 6 per packet and 30 distinct sorts of the above at Rs. 4 a packet.

For 15 distinct varieties of American double and all-double choice flower seeds made up in America with colored portrait and mode of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 3-8 a packet

For 15 distinct sorts of Sutton's fresh English vegetable seeds consisting of various sorts of cabbages &c. packed in ornamental tin box in England at Rs. 3 a packet and 20 sorts of the same made up here with care at Rs. 2-8.

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For 20 distinct varieties of fresh Buist's American Vegetable Seeds, consisting of various sorts of Cabbages, &c, &c., packed here and only new in India at Rs. 2-8.

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Patna very large onion Ans. 8 per tola.

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W. D. CRUICKSHANK
Secretary and Treasurer.

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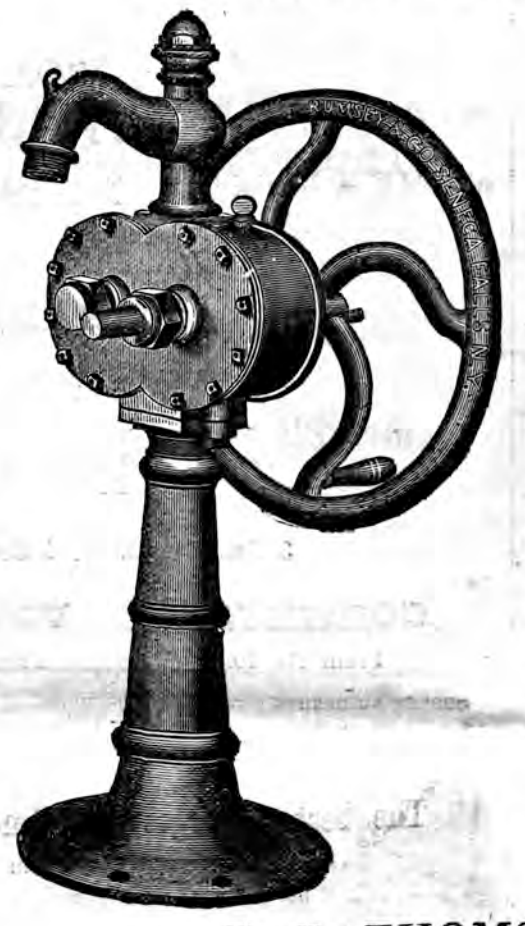

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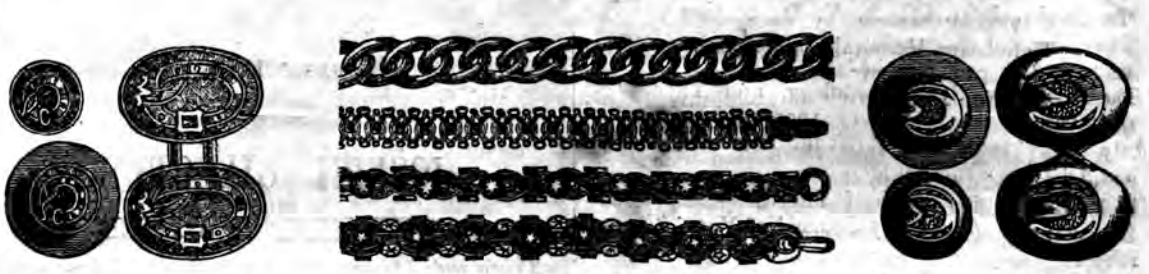

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